MR. WESTON'S WALK ENDED.

HE COVERS MORE THAN 103 MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

STARTED OUT TO MAKE 112 MILES AND PROB-ABLY WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED BUT

FOR AN ATTACK OF SICKNESS . IN THE AFTERNOON.

Edward Payson Weston, the famous pedestrian who is now fifty-eight years old, last night finished the accomplishment of a remarkable feat of physical endurance for one of his years. Mr. Weston started at the Ice Skating Palace, at One-hundredand-seventh-st, and Lexington-ave., on Christmas night to try to best an old performance of his of walking over 112 miles in twenty-feur hours. He did not quite accomplish this, but he came remarkably close to it. The walker covered 103 miles and two laps in the allotted time, and if there is any man of his years who succeeds in beating it, Mr. Weston is ready to try again. His task was pleted at 10 o'clock last night.

Westen and his friends are confident that the veteran would have accomplished the task set for him but for an attack of sickness which he had after 5 p. m. At that time he was going strong he was well ahead of his schedule. At 5th was attracked with a dizzy spell, and was reed to leave the track for nearly fifty minutes. this time he was four miles ahead of his record, and the chances of his covering between 115 and 116 miles in the allotted time were excellent At 7.38 p. m. he again left the track, and he was

The place where the trial took place is a po skating rink in Harlem, and there was a large crowd of skaters and spectators present last night. The track, which was about four feet wide, was built around the edge of the skating surface, and a wooden guardrail protected Mr. Weston from the enthusiastic but wabbling skating novice. There were many well-known athletes of years ago in the crowd, and the plucky walker was applauded almost continuously during the closing hours of the walk. E. C. Carter, the old-time amateur longdistance runner, said that the performance, con-sidering the conditions, was one of the most remarkable he had ever seen. Among the other peo-ple who took the liveliest interest in the pedestrian were Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. Perry, Professor R. Ogden Doremus, Professor C. A. Doremus, the Rev. John Zeiter, of Greenwich, Conn., and T. J. Han-Estby and her daughter, who recently arrived in this city after walking all the way from their home in Oregon, were among those who ap-plauded Westen most heartly. These two womsaid to have walked 4,60s miles on a wager of \$10,000.

Weston finished 'rather stronger than was expected, considering his condition in the afternoon covered his lotst mile in 11 minutes and 30 sec onds, and his 102d in 12 minutes and 15 seconds. light mistake was made in measuring the track, and when the veteran had finished it was announced that he had gone a fraction of a mile further than he was credited with by the scorers. Weston made the 199th mile in 11 minutes and 22

100		m. 90	6:39:30 p. m.
20	2:04:317 a. 1	m. 1900	5:15:00 to m.
70	4:16:20 n. 1	TI. 98	9:09:48 p. m.
40	6-94-92 or 1	01. 00	9:20:23 p. m.
241	SERVICE BY T	m. 160	Branche p. m.
300	10 46:48 1	m. 101	19:44: In 19: 10:
70	12:50 00 p. 1	m. 102	9:56:30 p. m.
50	3:30:29 р. т	m. 193 & 2 luje	10:00:00 D HE
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A HEAVY PAILURE IN ILLINOIS.

THE LARGE COMMERCIAL FIRM OF NORTON & CO. GOES UNDER-SPECULATION AND HARD TIMES THE CAUSES.

Chicago, Dec. 26.-A commercial failure of large proportions was recorded this afternoon by the appointment of the Chicago Title and Trust Company receiver for the various properties of Norton & of Chicage, Lockport and Romeo, Ill., and Niagara

The firm consists of John L. Norton, who lives in Lockport, and Lemuel D., his brother, whose home is in Evenston. The receivership proceedings be-Judge Hancey were of the agreed kind, Lemwel, the plaintiff, alleging that the affairs of the partnership were complicated, the assets in danger of being dissipated, and he petitioned for a dissolution and a receivership to wind up the business assented, and joined in the statement that he Habilities did not exceed the assets two to one he adjoining town of Romeo, near this city.

The father of the brothers gave Lockport its comnercial start in life by founding the Lockport Willing Company nearly forty years ago. To t business the brothers succeeded on the death of beir father, and the Nortons were the financial mainstay of the city. The property owned there of a flour mill with a capacity of 1,000 bar els daily, machine shops, elevator warehouse and ctric light plant for supplying light to th city. The firm has also done a large private bank-ing business, and nearly half the people of Lockport are directly affected by the failure through deposits of money John L. Norton is also presilent of the Northern Milling Company, which op ver the Chicago River, in this city, although the roperty new. The company owns a paper mill at tric power enterprise at the Falls. They own a large grocery store at Romeo, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The main office of the company is in Chicago, at No. 169 Jackson-st.

to-night by the United Associated Presses corre spondent, declined to make a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm until it could be earnings of the milling property have been \$75,000 a year in recent years. The firm became finan-cially involved through Board of Trade specula tion some years ago, one of the brothers specu-lating without the knowledge of the other, and present hard times, it became impossible to longer present hard times, it became impossible to longer carry on the business. Holders of the company's obligations pressed for immediate payment since the collapse of the National Bank of Illinois and kindred concerns. The firm's credit became exhausted, and the receivership became necessary to conserve the interests of the estate. The brothers have been in business over thirty years, and their integrity has never been questioned. The collapse caused general surprise in Lockport.

POLICE CAPTAIN FACES A REVOLVER.

AN INFURIATED MAN, WHO HAD JUST SHOT AT HIS WIFE, THREATENS AN OFFICER.

Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge-st. sta tion last night looked for a full second into the mouth of a loaded six-chamber revolver in the hand of a man who had already fired two shots at his wife, and had threatened to kill the police at his wife, and nact who came to protect her. But for the promptness of Detectives Nell and Monaghan, who knocked the revolver out of the hand of the infuriated man, it is probable that the captain would have been

Elias Horenstein and his wife, Mary, with their wo-year-old boy, Charles, lived at No. 49 Court-st. Jersey City, until three months ago, when his wife him and moved to No. 86 Eldridge-st,. city, bringing with her the boy. Last night Horen-stein called on his wife and demanded that she return home, and, becoming infurlated at her reusal to comply with his demand, he drew volver and fired two shots at her, both of which ed the mark and lodged in the mantelpiece Captain Hogan and his detectives happened to be passing the place at the time. They heard the shots and rushed upstairs, where Horenstein and his wife were 'No sooner had the officers entered the apartments than Horenstein thrust the revolver in the captain's face and hade him get out. The detectives promptly threw Horenstein to the floor, disarmed and handcuffed him, and locked him up to the control of the con

A POWERFUL INDUCEMENT.

From The Helena Independent. "You supply the name; we do the rest," is the catchy advertisement of an enterprising Eastern firm that does an extensive business in tomb-

Hood's

vorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GOLD IN ALASKA.

WELL-KNOWN BROOKLYNITES INTER-ESTED IN THE MINES.

THE COUNTRY A LAND OF MAGNIFICENT SCENERY AND RICH IN MINERALS AND TIMBER

The rapid development of gold mining and other ndustries in Alaska has made everything which throws light on that much-misunderstood territory pany, in which Benjamin Russell and other prominent Brooklynites are interested. Mr. enthusiastic over the possibilities of development in the territory. During the summer E. H. Denslow, of the firm of Denslow, Ward & Co., who are

the fiscal agents of the syndicate, spent two months in the neighborhood of Cook Inlet, in the northwestern part of Alaska, and his experience centradicts the common notion that the territory s a frozen wild. office in New-York City a few days ago and asked

"Alaska is as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi River, and it is as foolish to at-tribute one characteristic to the whole territory as it would be to do the same with that part of the United States. People talk about 'frozen Alaska Does this look as if it was a frozen land?" and he pointed to a photograph of some of the company's

him to describe his impressions of the territory.

workmen standing with bare feet in a field.
"Cook Inlet, where I spent most of the summer Japanese current, which makes the climate de lightful and the vegetation hixurious. Flowers of all kinds grow there in great profusion and with great intensity of color. Red currants, sweet pens blackberries, strawberries and other fruit grow wild. The grass grows to if great height, and is preferred by the horses to imported hay inlet was called by the Russians the Paradise of

"I landed on July 12 in Kachemak Bay, a branch of Cook Inlet, at a place known as the Spit. This Spit is a peninsula extending into Kachemak Bay about five miles, and the harbor in front of it is the only sate one in Cook Inlet. At the end of the Spit the water is seventeen fathoms at low tide, which, of course, will float the largest ships reas. Work can be carried on at the Spit the entire cear around, as the thermometer has never falle below 8 degrees below zero, according to the test mony of old residents. Opposite the Spit there are three large glaciers, and the mountain tops are covered with snow most of the time. There is a quantity of fine timber that will last for a long time. The navigation of Cook's Inlet is dangerous and is not thoroughly known, no accurate chart

which goes to the east about thirty miles. As the tide rises, the water comes in with a rush, a perrapidly. There is a story that when Captain Cook was searching for the Northwest Passage, he got the end he said, 'Boys, we will have to turn This, it is said, in where the name came from. Anchor Point, just above Kachemak Bay, is so

It is that none of our men ever take cold. wear glasses here in New-York, but while I was a the injet I never needed them. I do not know how to account for this, unless it is by the clearness of the atmosphere. On the coast I read a paper at i2 clock at night. The sun sets at about 10:20 p. m. and rises at 2:10 a. m., so that there is hardly any night in the summer season. In the winter, o

course, this is reversed, and there is little light. RICH IN GOLD.

Inlet and through the Chimitna River. The present The country about the the glacters in past ages. The bones of mastodons are found all through that country, and reports have come down that the Stick Indians, who ar remains to be verified, but the reports have comrom several sources. These Stick Indians are fine body of men, large and well built, and resembling the Sioux Nation. The Aleutian Indians are undersized, and are an inferior race to the

Indians and Russian half-breeds. There Indian town called Omunina, some forta and some trading posts. The Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Company have a number of trading posts there. There are a number of cannerles further to the eastward, where salmon are prepared for export. There are ninety kindf edible fish in these waters, including cod, salmon moose, white-faced bear, and nearly all the fur-bearing animals. Four days before I arrived there was a catch of fish 120 miles from Homer, the Gold Compan's town, where 180,000 follows fish. The abundance of water fowl is something enormous including ducks, seese and all sorts of annata fowl.

A TRIP OF GREAT BEAUTY.

"I started for Alaska from Scattle, where there s a regular live of steamers. The route is an all about you as you sall. The mountains ar covered with snow; there are magnificent rivers and waterfalls, and a great timber country, and of scenery. As the journey is made through the archipelago it is as smooth as if upon a lake, at the only roughness is on Queen Charlotte South The steamers go a little out of their way at celebrated Muir Glacter to allow the passengers

"The route ends at Sibka, the capital, a town of about 1.00 Indians and 10 whites. In Sibka are the headquarters of the Greek Church in Alaska. They have a fine church there, and in the administration of Frince Baranoff it was 2 place of great lixury. The ornaments in the church are of soid, and the prince's castless were the scenes of some of the rost extravagant entertainments that any country of that kind could boast. It is a most interesting city. There are meny islands in the harbor and snow-capped mountains in the background. The Presbyterian missions have their headquarters in Sibka. Colone! Elliott F. Shepard built some of their mission houses. They have a church and some large buildings, where they take the Indian girls. The Episcopal bishop also makes his home in this town. The Greek Church, however, is the most powerful religious organization in Alaska.

THE MALESPENA GLACIER.

OTHER RED JACKET MEDALS

ORIGINAL WAS IN PAWN.

THE STORY OF THE ONE OWNED BY MRS. FOX- FOUL AIR IN A BADLY VENTILATED SHAFT-OTHER INDIAN MEDALS.

In The Tribune last week was printed an article presented to the Indian chief and orator. That article brought to light the fact that there is at east one other medal in existence that the owner as always treasured, in the belief that it was the

Red Jacket medal. It is possible that there are even more of these medals, for upon investigation medal were learned: the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y. His original name was O-te-ti-ani (Always Ready). This, be-

fore he came to be named again by his own people Sa-go-ye-wat-ha (He that keeps them awake), on James Turner, single; Robert Poneylight, marforced his auditors to listen and effectually put a snore; or the other name, Red Jacket, given to im by the whites, on account of the beautiful embroidered scarlet jacket that was presented by the British to the great chief of the Six Nations as a reward for his help during the War of the Revoluacket, and when the first one was worn out the British gave him another, and still another as long as he was in their service. So much influence was this jacket supposed to have on the chief that this Government, as a means of placating him and securing his influence with the Six Na-

in its turn also gave him a red jacket. The Tribune has already told how a medal was resented to Red Jacket at Philadelphia by Genral Washington at a council that the President called; and how this medal was treasured by the old Indian above almost everything, perhaps, except "fire water," and to get this last he would casionally put his precious medal in pawn. But

would always be redeemed, either by his own copie or some criendly white man, who had sympathy with the old Indian's failing. Whiskey finaigot the better of the old chief. His life had been full of vicissitudes, excitement and dissipation. In 1820 he died, history assigning dissipation as a cause. His medal then passed to his nephew. sa-wa (Corpulent Man), otherwise James Johneace medal although similar ones were given to of War in a message to them, said: "My broth-their two great silver medats. You will point out the

General Parker, the owner of the medal, was of oure Indian descent. In 1848-49 he read law, but by he rules of the Supreme Court, none but male white itizens could practise in the courts. As he was law, so he abandoned this profession and took up nat of civil engineering. He was employed in this ople. General Parker himself, in speaking of his the formal close of General McAlpin's caree medal, said that it was made by Dr. Rittenhous-Philadelphia from 1792 to 1795.

int were of three different sizes. They were ande during the administrations of different Prest ents, from Thomas Jefferson to Millard Fillmore and were given to Indian chiefs, grading downward cording to their rank. Since the time of Fillnore Indian medals have been made only in two

aware that there were other Indian medals in exented by General Washington to the Indian chief et the council in Philadelphia. Mr. Stone assume

neetloa with the Holland Land Company, wher what is now the city of Buffalo had but one house and that house Captain Pratt himself built. tain Pratt collected Indian relies during his entire lifetime. The Buffalo Historical Society to-day has a vast number that once belonged to him.

Augustus Carlton Fox, grandfather of William C. Fox, of Erie, Penn., was an officer in the \$\mathbb{R}\$ are of SiZ. He was then but about twenty-one years of age. At the time that the British burned Burlalo, Lieutenant Fox, riding along on his horse, sayed the lives of two sisters, Esther and Lieu Frait. He subsequently married Esther, the marriage having taken place one day before pence was defared. His wildow enjoyed a pension up to the day of her death. Augustus Carlton Fox was closely illed with the Indians all his life. He spoke all he dialects. He was the pioneer of pioneers in he Buffalo Bill indian show business, for he took even Indian chiefs over to London, where they tere exhibited in the old Drury Lane Theatre for Ix weeks. On the voyage over these noble red and tricks.

men dyed their skins and cut up all sorts of wild man tricks.

A celebrated artist in London made a crayon drawing of these chiefs. This drawing remained in the possession of Mr. Fox's great-uncle, Orlando Allen, for many years, and the descendants of these old warriors used to come in, every once in a while, to look at 12. While they stood gazing upon the portraits they would say. "Yours to keep, ours to look at 2. While they stood Fox, is would come there wearing his medal.

E. W. Fox, father of William C. Fox, went as a travelling salesman out into the wilds of Missouri, Kansas and Iowa on horseback. On one of these trips he met a young woman who was about to be married, but who had no dowry. In return for a stiver medal, which is said to be the exact counterpart of the genuine Red Jacket medal. Mr. Fox gave the young woman a box of axes, worth about 31s. Axes were in demand in that neck of woods, and with such a marriage portion the young woman felt that she need not consider herself dowerless.

The Indian medal thus obtained, which Mrs. Fox always supposed was the Red Jacket medal, is still in her possession, in the City of Washington. If it is the exact counterpart of the genuine Red Jacket The Indian medal thus obtained, the advance supposed was the Red Jacket medal, is still in her possession, in the City of Washington. If it is the exact counterpart of the genuine Red Jacket medal, it would give color to the theory of William L. Stone, the author of the "Life and Times of Red Jacket" that at some time or other, when the medal was out of the keeping of the old Indian, a cast of it was taken, and from this cast more medals were made. If it is smaller, it may be one of those made in the Philadelphia mint after the time of Washington.

hat any commendation of the property of the pr

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

THEY MAY BE COPIES MADE WHILE THE DISASTROUS MINE EXPLOSION IN IN-DIANA.

FOUR BODIES STILL UNDER GROUND.

Princeton, Ind., Dec. 26.-A terrific explosion oncerning the Red Jacket medal that General occurred in the coal mines of Maule & Son, a mile Washington, when President of the United States, from this city, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon nineteen men were in the mine at the time of the accident, and up to a late hour eleven have beer taken out dead and four are badly injured. Four men are still under ground, and there is little hope for them, as rescue cannot be attempted following facts in regard to the Red Jacket until the mine is sufflicently cleared of gas and damp to enable men to go down with safety, The dead are as follows:

Robert Maule, married, treasurer and general superintendent of the Maule Coal Company; of his marked eloquence that actually ried; David Nolan, married; A. Colegate, married; William Crus, single; John Holmes, miner tay of proceedings on those who would like to married; James Rial, married; Carl Poncylight, single, of Belleville, Ill.; two men unknown.

The injured: William D. Grill, married, will recover; William Booker, married, jaw broken, eye blown out and badly burned; Frank Turbi-The old Indian was mightily proud of his red | married, seriously burned; Thomas Price, single, severely burned.

The men, after a layoff of one day for Christmas, went down in the main mine this morning to assist in cleaning up the wreckage of a small

explosion which occurred last Sunday morning. Nobody was injured in that explosion, however, It is just one year since coal was discovered here, and the mine has been in operation less than nine months. It is believed the mine was not sufficiently provided with circulating fans to remove the foul air, and from this cause the

explosion occurred.

The injured are in such condition that they cannot explain the explosion. When the disaster was made known the mine officials sent word to every man in their employ, and in a short time had them at the shaft, ready to descend, but their efforts were balked by the great clouds of gas which greeted them. The great clouds of gas which greeted them. The big fan was immediately put to work, and has been running for several hours, drawing the gas from under the ground, but crough headway has not yet been made to sillow the men to descend. The force of the explosion was terri-ble, and the five men identified are in a horri-ble condition. le condition. . The mine officials are doing everything in

of War, in a message to them, said: "My brothers, your father, General Washington, sends you wo great silver medals. You will point out the as it will probably be twenty-four hours before any attempt at their rescue can be made, no hope is held out for them.

M'ALPIN TO GO TO BROOKLYN.

HE WILL BE THE GUEST OF THE 13TH REGIMENT ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Adjutant-General E. A. McAlpin will be the guest of the 13th Regiment on Wednesday night next, the occasion of the second annual holiday elebration of that command. The affair will mark the Guard, temporarily, at least, and will partake the was Director of the United States Mint at of the nature of a farewell reception to the retiring chief of stoff.

General McAlpin has made hosts of friends sin his appointment two years ago, particularly among the officers of the 13th, who intend on Wednesday night to show their appreciation of his services in a substantial way.

General McAipin will be attended by nearly all the members of Governor Morton's staff in uniform, and a general invitation has been extended of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha" (Red Jacket), was Brigade to be present and make the affair worthy of the occasion Personal invitations have been stence, each purporting to be the genuine Red sent to the commanding officers of all the local National Guard organizations, and Colonel Watproof that the one in possession of General Parker | son says that any officer presenting himself at the admitted without a ticket. General McLeer and hits stoff will be among those who will take this opportunity of greeting the retiring Adjutant-Gen-

when it was, at one time or another, in pawn, in the hands of those to whom Red Jacket had pledged it for whiskey. But none of these copies were ever owned by Red Jacket himself. He had the original, the only genuine one, that had been presented to him by General Washington.

Mrs. E. W. Fox, of Washington, D. C., has a medal that site had supposed was a Red Jacket medal. The following history of this medal was got from her son, William C. Fox, of Nos. 29-41 Cortianetyst:

Mr. Fox's great-grandfather, Capuain Samuel Pratt, had dealings with the Seneca Indians something after the Daniel Boone fashion, in his contributions of the senecal in this direction.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT.

PROOFS OF FRAUD IN THE RECENT ELECTION

Executive Committee has been called to meet in Nashville on Wednesday, December 30, for the purill questions arising in connection with the coming ontest over the Governorship. There is no longer my doubt that there will be a contest, and the comthy doubt that there was he a outline the plan and select the man to conduct it. The Democrats have also been conducting an investigation, and say that they can prove more transfer in East Tennessee than the Republicans can in West Tennessee.

IS HENRY BERGH FORGOTTEN ?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In to-day's paper, under "Selections from the Mail," there is a letter headed: "Where do the Animals Come In?" which meets the views of many. "Anti-Splurge" says: "Where's Bergh?" Mr. Bergh is in Greenwood. He died in 1888. Were he still living, I am sure he would never have cor sented to such an expensive Society for the Premost intimately, and when taxed with the unat-tractiveness of the S. P. C. A. building he always declared that they needed every cent for the work and he managed the pecuniary affairs economically that the staff of officers might be increased as rapidly as possible. Before he died he had planned for a hospital in connection with the work. because he felt it was a necessity. It was through his personal efforts that this great philanthropic ociety was started, entirely unaided, Gradually he interested others and established branches al over the Union. He personally labored to procure a good building in a central location, and fell when they were located at Twenty-second-st, and Fourth-ave, that his work was on the road to suc-

Fourth-ave, that his work was on the road to success.

After one of the meetings of the Board of Managers, he told me that there had been some mention of a desire for a statue or some such memorial in recognition of his work, but that he had expressed his opinion that no man should receive such a testimonial while living; but I know he thought after he was gone that such justice would be done his memory in recognition of his life work, but apparently he is as dead to his old friends and the general public as his mortal remains now in the Greenwood tomb. Some time before his death friends of the S. P. C. A desired to present to him a valuable testimonial, as soon as he knew of the stopped the subscription, telling them it would please him best to give any money to the society of which he was president; he would receive nothing personally.

of which he was president, he may personally.

Merchants, literary men, etc., have some memorial in the Park in the city, but there is apparently no remembrance of the founder of the S. P. C. A., and also the institutor of the Children's Society, now at Twenty-third-st, and Fourth-ave,—Hanry Bergh.

Cincinnati, Dec. 25.—In an attempt to stop a run-away horse, drawing a bugsy in which Dr. How-ler was seated, a policeman, L. Klusman, was pushed into an excavation in the street and tram-pled to death by the horse.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 26. William McDuff, a negro-policeman, was called to the doorway of his house last night by Homer Stone, a young mulatto, and shot dead, McDuff recently arrested Stone for dis-turbing religious services at a church. Stone is at large

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 26.—Governor Morrill issued a pardon for W. J. Jackson, which was handed to the latter yesterday. Jackson was charged with a murder committed near Wellington, Kan. in 1873, but was not convicted till 1880. He was sentenced to prison for life. He says that J. J. Elkins, who did three years ago, left a confession of the murder, but that it was not in form to do the prisoner any good.

Rochester, Dec. 25.—John Parlemo, an Italian la-borer, reported to Chief Hayden to-day that he had been robbed of \$800. Parlemo decided to return to Italy and drew his money from a bank and went to an Italian banker and had it changed into Italian money. He took the money to his boarding-house and placed it in his trunk.

PRECEDING REORGANIZATION. **PIANOS**

AT AUCTION, ON INSTALMENTS. At 1:80 o'Clock P. M.,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 28, AND TUESDAY, DEC. 29,

At the WHEELOCK WAREROOM, 26 East 14th St., near Union Square. Planos will be delivered to purchasers free of charge within a radius of twenty miles from the

TERMS-\$25 Cash on acceptance of bid, balance before delivery of the instrument, either in cash or purchaser's note, payable \$10 monthly, with interest at 6 per cent. Secured by chattel mortgage.

REFORMATION OF TRUANTS.

A SCHOOL FOR THE PURPOSE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AT ITS LAST MEETING-THE WORK TO BE DONE-

WHIL THE TRUANT SCHOOL IN BROOK-LYN SERVE FOR THE WHOLE

OF THE GREATER CITY?

The decision of the Board of Education to estabish a truant school in this city is the carrying out of a plan that has been under consideration for some time. Such a school is deemed indispensable the Compulsory Education law will be of little avail unless provision is made for the proper training of oys who persistently refuse to attend school. The members of the Board of Education are not a unit on this point, and two or three of those who voted n favor of the appropriation of \$40,000 for the estab. ishment of such a school did so against their better Should a plan be brought forward later for the arrying on of the experiment on a larger scale, it would probably meet with their opposition-unless in the mean time their views undergo a change-but it is not likely that their antagonism would be suffi-

There is a law on the statute book of the State uthorizing the establishment of such school in New-York City, and some time ago a plan was formed for using a building in the upper part of the city for a place of detention for truants. That had to be abandoned, and no definite action has been taken since, until at the last meeting of the Board a resolution was passed to expend \$40,000 for property in East Twenty-first-st., to be used for this pur-

CRIMINAL ASSOCIATIONS DREADED.

At present the only place to which truants can be sent is the Juvenile Asylum, and to that they an be committed only by the city magistrates. The magistrates are unwilling to send ordinary they are in danger of forming, and hence it may be aid that practically no provision is made for the The Board of Education employs a large staff of efficient truant officers, or attendance officers, as they are properly termed, but in existing circumstances they are able to accomplish of enforcing the Compulsory Education law is the lack of sufficient school accommodations, which the Board of Education is now striving carnestly to re-

In dealing with truints an important point to be borne in mind is that there are fathers and mothers who would like to get their boys committed to som institution to save the expense of caring for them, and so a careful investigation is needed in each

It has been suggested that after the consolidation f New-York and Brooklyn the Truant School already established in the latter city might be en Greater New-York. It is favorably situated in moespects, and is capable of extension. The present building is large enough for 1% boys, but since it has been under the control of the Board of Educa tion the number of inmates has not exceeded eighty It is only a little more than a year that this has been, properly speaking, a school for truints. known as the Truant Home, and to it young criminals were sent as well as truants while the educational authorities had no control ever it. By a law passed in 1895 it was made an on with excellent results. and connected with the building, and by means of dditional buildings several hundred truants could easily be cared for.

The plan of making this the truant school for the whole of the enlarged city has been received with avor by those members of the New-York Board of Education to whose attention it has been brought, although it has not yet received official considera-tion. One suggestion made in this relation is that he Brooklyn Board should arrange to receive truints from this city so far as the capacity of the existing building will permit. On that head it should be said that applications for the care of truants from other cities were recently made to the ber's Hall, at Jerome-ave, and One-hundred-ands it was felt that the smaller the number of such

Twenty-first-st, members of the Board in this city recognize that the city proper is not the best place for an institution for the care of truants, which ought to be situated in the country, at least some little distance from the city, but they look on what is now proposed as only a beginning, and believe that it is best to begin on a modest scale.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT MARBLE'S VIEWS.

Assistant Superintendent A. P. Marble has given considerable attention to the problem of dealing ration while he was serving as Superintendent of s maintained by the county. The conditions there were not favorable, however, inasmuch as the he associations of those detained in it were not of he best. In a conversation on the subject a day or two ago Mr. Marble said:

"While I do not know just what it is proposed to do with the building which the Beard of Education has decided to purchase, it seems clear to me that a truant school properly speaking, ought not to be placed in the city. Such a building is needed here, undoubtedly, as a place of detention for boys apprehended by the attendance officers, while their records are being looked up, etc. There are a number of things to be considered in connection with this matter. In the first place, it is important that boys who refuse to attend school should be properly disciplined and surrounded with influences tending to reform them. But it is also important to guard against sending to a truant school boys whose parents may be desirous of getting them committed to some institution for a few months for the sake of escaping the cost of supporting them.

committed to some institution for a few months for the sake of escaping the cost of supporting them. Where the parents consent to the sending of a boy to such a place, a thorough investigation is needed to learn the real condition of things.

"The examination of a case should be made by the attendance offleers, who would thus be charged with functions bordering on the judicial, and on their reports the Superintendent of Schools should have the power of committing traints to the school. I would not have the intervention of the magistrates in any case. Nor could the Superintendent have time to examine into the facts in each case for himself; he would have to take the word and the recommendation of the attendance officer, unless the circumstances should be exceptional. During the examination, as I have said, I would have the boys detained at a place set apart for the purpose in the city."

THE PRISON IDEA DEFRECATED

"The truant school tiself should be outside of the and it seems to me that it should not have the character of a prison. I would do away with the character of a prison. I would do away with barred windows and high walls, nor would I have regular guards posted. I think the best way is to show confidence in the boys and to put them on their honor, as it were. Of course, there must be restraints, rewards and punishments, and the like, and those boys who run away should be brought back every time. In fact, it would be a good plan to have guards, not in uniform, at unexpected places, to seize and return those trying to get uniform for the boys, in the nature of a military quiform not a prison one, so that they would be uniform not a prison one, so that they would be itstantly recognized everywhere. Of course, when a boy has given adequate evidence of reformation, he should be released, no matter how long or how short his stay in the school has been. I would follow the indeterminate sentence idea on this point. Nor do I believe it wise to give all the boys their liberty at the end of the milk.

The vacuum chamber, when fully collapsed, will mik from ten to lifteen cows before it is necessary to pump the air out of it again, the number of cows depending on the quantity of milk they give all the young the milk ground the pump and pump out a part of all of the air in the vacuum storage chamber.

When a large number of cows are attached teat cups, which draw the number of the pump and pump out a part of all of the air in the vacuum chamber, when fully collapsed, will milk from ten to lifteen cows before it is necessary to pump the air out of it again, the number of cows depending on the quantity of milk they give all the vacuum chamber, when fully collapsed, will milk from ten to lifteen cows before it is necessary to pump the air out of it again, the number of cows depending on the quantity of milk they give all the vacuum chamber, when fully collapsed, will milk from the vacuum chamber, when fully collapsed, will milk from the vacuum chamber, when fully collapsed, will milk from the vacuum chamber, will be milk from the vacuum chamber of cows depending on th parred windows and high walls, nor would I have

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to be out of school depended on his good behavior, attention to his studies etc."

Mr. Marble was asked what he thought of the proposition that the Brooklyn Trvant School should be enlarged and made the place for the detention and discipline of all the truants of Greater New-York. He manifested a good deal of interest in this plan, and expressed the opinion that it might afford a practical and easy solution of the problem. "I understand," he said, "that this school is virually in the country, being on the borders of Brooklyn and Queens County, while it is within comparatively easy reach of all parts of the bigger city that is coming. While perhaps a site a little further out in the country would be preferable, there is no serious objection on that score, so far as I can see. As for the methods pursued over there is too gouch of the prison idea and not enough freedom. But that is a matter subject to such alteration as may be thought desirable." enough freedom. But that is a matter subject to such alteration as may be thought desirable."

TRUANCY NOT A CRIME IN ITSELF.

leads to all sorts of juvenile offences. Sometimes it is caused by excessive activity in a child, sometimes by the failure of teachers to interest their times by the failure of teachers to interest their pupils, but most often by the neglect of their duty by parents. It is the duty of the public to provide for truants and to prevent truancy, for good children should be guarded against the demoralizing influence of truants, and society should be presented from them when they become men. I do not think truants should be brought into touch with the criminal courts at all, and their reformation should be conducted with kindness and firmness which are paternal in the best sense."

IN THE NORTHERN WARDS

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE LIV-ING REVOND THE HARLEM

ACTIVITY IN BUILDING CHURCHES AND SCHOOL-HOUSES-THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL QUES

TION-RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS. One of the signs of the rapid growth of the North Side is the large number of churches and schoolhouses which are springing up on all sides. Plans or ten public school buildings within the next threa years, and the church people have also been particularly active in forming new parishes and planning for the erection of church structures. A new parish has been created at Belmont, and the Rev. B. O'Reilly, of St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic

Highbridge have in view in the near future is the erection of a clubhouse and a public hall. A meeting of those interested in the movement will probably be held in a few days.

Among the improvements which the people of

Church, of Harlem, will be the pastor.

The Boscobel Wheelmen, of Highbridge, will held an informal reception on Tuesday evening in liusixty-second-st. The meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the North

Side, last week, was largely attended. Among those present were the representatives of all of the twenty. six property owners' associations which are co with the alliance. President Goulden made the opening address and spoke of the charter for the Greater New-York and how t would affect the interests of North Side people. The chairmen of the various com-mittees on rapid transit, parks and streets, river and canal, and other subjects made reports. George J. Grossman, in behalf of the Advisory Committee, said that President Maher of the Union Electric Railway Company had promised to put more cars on the Southern Boulevard line, and that a complete system Southern Boulevard line, and that a complete system of transfers would be put into force sood which, it was thought, could not fail to give satisfaction to the people. The name of the proposed borough on the North Side. "The Bronx," was discussed, and a committee consisting of Professor Dundon, president James I. Wells, president of the North Side Board of Trade; the Rev. Dr. Spalding, W. W. Niles and Alderman School, was appointed to see what could be done to have another name substituted for the one in question. Professor Dundon spoke against the name selected and his remarks were well received. Messrs, Wells and School defended the name. At the last meeting of the Fordham Club is a social organization, and the enerthalmment given by it last week was furnished entirely by little Fordham maidens, between the and from

by little Fordham maidens, between five and fifteen years old.

The Merry Housewives' Club, of Morrisania, was organized in 1894, and was a success from the start. Many a poor but deserving family has blossed the members of the club for their charitable decise-specially around Christmas and New Year's. The club will hold an entertainment and reception at the Schnoter Club Hall, One-hundred-and-savily third-st, and Eagle-ave, on Thursday evening.

The Rev. E. G. Clifton, who was ordained by Bishop Potter last Sunday in St. Thomass a church is of pure African descent, and for a year or more has had charge of St. David's Protestant Episopal Mission for Colored People in East One-hundred and-fifty-eighth-st. Mr. Clifton was formerly a Methodist preacher and accomplished much missionary work in Mott Haven, Melrose, Tremont, Morrisania, Fordham and Williamsbridge

HE MILKS HIS COWS BY MACHINE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Hiram C. Wheeler, the farmer king of lowa has a machine that milks seventy-five cows a day with a perfection of action that would put a "prety maid" to the blush. The inventor offered the machine some time ago to Mr. Wheeler, who liked it, tried it, and found it a success.

The machine is complicated, but the principle is simple. A collapsible vacuum air chamber talses a heavy weight when the air is pumped out of it by an air pump; this creates suction in a pipe feading to specially made milk cane, with tight covers and from the cows a main suction pipe runs along the stalls, with a branch for each tow. To these branches are attached teat cups, which draw the milk.